

As from
this hour
You use your
power,
The World
must follow
you

THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER

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Stand all as
one
Till right
is done
Believe and
dare and do!

FIVE CENTS

Court Hears Three More Tobin-Paid Stoolpigeons

Why Does the 'Labor Review' Keep Silent?

—An Editorial—

The newspapers throughout the country recognize that the Minneapolis "Sedition Trial" is one of the greatest labor trials of our time, and have made arrangements to report the trial. There are a number of out-of-town newspapermen in the court room. In addition papers everywhere are daily receiving reports on the trial through the various wire services—Associated Press, United Press, etc. In addition many labor papers are reporting and commenting on the trial. Needless to say, every decent trade union paper, in commenting on the trial, stands with the labor defendants against the prosecutors.

If this is the national picture, in Minneapolis the trial is of the most intense interest. Although by no means friendly, the daily press nevertheless finds that the court room scene requires front page coverage day after day. And in every trade unionist's home, the fate of the Minneapolis labor leaders who are on trial is the nightly topic of conversation.

Yet, in the midst of all this, the Minneapolis "Labor Review" appears without a single word about the trial!

The old timers of the Minneapolis labor movement cannot but gasp with amazement at this spectacle. The Minneapolis Labor Review during the last two decades was one of the most progressive AFL papers in the country. Its editors correctly recognized that it was their duty to defend trade unionists on trial, no matter what union they belonged to. IWW Miners in Kentucky; Independent Packing House Unionists in Austin; the Minneapolis WPA strikers; Sacco and Vanzetti; Agricultural Workers in California—in short, the Labor Review defended workers no matter what their affiliation. Workers in need in far off China, in Mexico, Spain, France, etc., etc.—their appeals for aid found a place in the Labor Review.

But today, with the greatest labor trial of our time on his door-step, Editor Robley Cramer cannot find room for a word about it in the "Labor Review."

Attorney-General Biddle's spokesman, Schweinhaut, who is working with District Attorney Anderson in the prosecution, blurted out the truth when he said: "Mr. Biddle has said this is only a start so you can expect other actions to follow shortly." (St. Paul Dispatch, June 28th).

Robley Cramer knows what these words of Schweinhaut mean. A hundred times Cramer has pointed out in the "Labor Review" that any case against labor, if it is not resisted by the whole labor movement, will be followed by "other actions." But this time, when it is happening right in Minneapolis, Cramer and the "Labor Review" are silent.

We know, of course, why the Labor Review is silent and why the various AFL unions, which hitherto in a case like this would be making generous donations to the defense, are not doing anything today. Cramer and the other AFL leaders here have been attacked by Tobin's agents because the local AFL unions did not wholeheartedly back Tobin's union busting and Tobin's calling in the government to initiate this prosecution. Cramer and the others delude themselves with the thought that, if they keep

(Continued on page 4)

Lewis Sets New Deadline For Captive Mine Strike

Mine Workers, Battling J. P. Morgan, Find Tobin Lined Up with Bosses

A few hours after the captive mine strike had been called off last Thursday afternoon, President John L. Lewis announced the United Mine Workers had set a new strike deadline for Saturday, November 15th. The captive mine dispute is of grave importance to all labor inasmuch as the miners and their president, John L. Lewis, represented and defended labor's right to strike, and labor's right to be independent from the bosses and the boss politicians and the boss war machine.

Because of what the strike and Lewis symbolized, all the fury and wrath of the war-mongering Congressmen in Washington have descended upon the head of the United Mine Workers. In initiation of the boss-minded politicians, the jackal Tobin and the AFL top leadership are barking at the heels of John L. Lewis.

Senator Ellender, who in 1937 during the great CIO sit-down strikes called Lewis a "traitor to American ideals" (by which he meant that the CIO sit-down strikers threatened the profits of the bosses), stood up in Washington last Wednesday to "warn labor, the working men, the toilers of our nation, not to follow this labor agitator, this labor bully, who seeks . . . to accomplish his purposes (higher wages and stronger unions) at a time and with full knowledge that non-compliance with his demands will threaten our very existence."

The next day all the Congressional poll-tax riff-raff—who represent neither the will nor the interest of the masses of American people—spewed out their venom of the mine strikers.

Would Outlaw Strikes

Representative Russell of Texas, a devoted tool of the boss class, introduced a bill which would outlaw strikes and punish strikers for "treason." Representative Hoffman of Michigan, another servant of Wall Street, spoke in favor of a bill he recently introduced, to outlaw the union shop in industry. He also introduced a bill providing that those who strike should be forced to join the army or navy.

President Roosevelt, who, throughout the captive mine strike acted on behalf of J. P. Morgan's Steel Trust, let it be known through the press that he has "given up his long opposition to further legislation" against the union movement, and is consider-

ing new ways to hamstring and hamper organized labor.

The real reason for the venom of the boss politicians towards Lewis is that the employers fear that a victory for the United Mine Workers will result in new gains for labor throughout the nation. This thought was expressed editorially by the N. Y. Times last Friday, October 31st.

Asking what would be the consequences of a victory granting the demand of the United Mine Workers for a closed shop, the TIMES answers:

"Labor and the country would not be slow to recognize the decision as essentially a capitulation to Mr. Lewis' demand. IT WOULD BE TAKEN AS A SIGNAL BY OTHER UNION LEADERS THROUGHTOUT THE COUNTRY TO TRY THAT TH

THEY WOULD GIVE DEMANDS TAKEN UP BY THE UNION LEADERS."

It would also provoke scores of strikes or threats of strikes. . . . Unions who do not have the closed shop would insist upon it."

Tobin Defends J. P. Morgan

Last week Tobin's agents in Des Moines, unquestionably acting on instructions from the war-mongering head of the AFL Teamsters, wired President Roosevelt that they supported the Steel Trust and Roosevelt against the striking miners. The wire, appearing in the October 30th issue of the Des Moines FEDERATIONIST, informs the White House that "Local 90 of the truck drivers' union AFL regrets the unpatriotic action of John L. Lewis in the captive mine situation."

To Tobin and his agents it is "unpatriotic" for workers and union leaders to defend labor's right to strike against the House of Morgan and against Roosevelt. Like the Steel Trust and the White House, Tobin is all for compulsory arbitration and wage cuts for labor.

Loses as New York Mayor



Placed on the ballot by the signatures of over 15,000 workers of New York City as their Anti-War candidate, James P. Cannon, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party and one of the 28 defendants in the "sedition" trial, lost out in the balloting in New York Tuesday when Mayor LaGuardia was elected by a plurality of 133,000, the slimmest majority ever received by the pro-war city executive. The total vote received by Cannon has not yet been tabulated.

Cannon was handicapped in his campaign by refusal of the prosecution and Judge Joyce to permit him to return to New York for the campaign.

CRDC Sponsors

Meeting for Defendants November 17

Union men and women of Minneapolis, AFL and CIO, are especially invited to attend a public mass meeting on behalf of the 28 defendants in the mass "sedition" trial. The meeting is sponsored by the Civil Rights Defense Committee and will be held Monday, November 17th, 8 p. m. in the Pioneer hall, Lumber Exchange building, Fifth and Hennepin. Admission is free.

Mr. Arthur Sternberg, financial

secretary of the Twin Cities branch of the Workers Defense League, will be chairman. Speakers will include Farrell Dobbs, well-known union leader; Mark Smith, publicity director for the Civil Rights Defense Committee; Carlos Hudson, editor of the INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER; and Gilbert Carlson, attorney for Local 544-CIO.

This meeting will provide an opportunity for the union movement of Minneapolis to hear, from the defendants themselves and from those active in the defense, the story of the "sedition" trial brought up to date.

Plan now to come to the meeting November 17. Bring your friends. Hear the defendants report on the trial.

Prosecution Seeking to Build Case on Testimony of Committee-of-99 Members Paid by Tobin

The prosecution's "case" in the "sedition" trial is turning out to be a parade of stoolpigeons in the pay of AFL Teamsters Chief Daniel J. Tobin, doing their paymaster's bidding by trying to send to prison the leaders of Motor Transport and Allied Workers Local 544-CIO.

As the second week of the trial draws to a close, the prosecution has filled the witness stand practically all the time with creatures on Tobin's payroll. These are:

1. James Bartlett, Tobin appointee, as "544"-AFL organizer. He is the prosecution's chief witness.

2. Roy Wienecke, Tobin appointee, as "544"-AFL organizer.

3. Walter Stultz, ex-president of Omaha Teamsters Local 554-AFL, now serving a term in the federal penitentiary at Sandstone. Under cross-questioning he admitted that the Tobin receiver of the Omaha local, none other than the same T. T. Neal, who is receiver of "544"-AFL, is paying Stultz's wife a weekly wage and is sending Stultz himself money regularly.

4. John Novack, "544"-AFL goon-squad man during the months after June 9, 1941 when Tobin was spending money like water on thugs for use against Local 544-CIO.

The "case" of the prosecution rests on these stoolpigeons, and only on such stoolpigeons.

Witnesses Backfire

The one attempt made by the prosecution to find prosecution witnesses outside Tobin's gang blew up in the faces of District Attorney Anderson and Asst. U. S. Attorney-General Schweinhaut.

That was when, early this week, they brought from Omaha two former officers of the same local from which Stultz came. The two were Tom Smith, formerly secretary-treasurer, and Malcolm G. Love, former organizer.

Long before the two Omaha unionists were through on the witness stand, the prosecutors were wishing they had never brought them to the Minneapolis court room!

Smith and Love told a factual story of the fine union work done by the defendants—a story which gave the lie at every point to the fabrications of the Tobin payrollers.

(See page 2 for the testimony given by Tom Smith and Malcolm Love.)

But no union man who listened in the court room needed the testimony of Smith and Love to disprove the Tobin lie factory. The stoolpigeons' stories were bunk, manufactured by the Tobinites for the use of the FBI.

An Old Story in Labor Trials

An accurate summary of Stoolpigeon Bartlett's tale is that issued in the daily bulletin which the Civil Rights Defense Committee is dispatching from Minneapolis. It reads:

"Informed observers here point out that classic frameups in labor trials of the past have invariably displayed one outstanding feature. The government has usually rested its case on reports of alleged private conversations with the defendants, testified to by hostile witnesses.

"This formula is on view daily now in Minneapolis Federal Court."

"James Bartlett, star government witness, evidently devoted his mature years to private conversations with the defendants."

(See other stories on this page, and on pages 2, 3, and 4.)

Farmers, Unionists, Housewives

Many Donating to Feed Defendants

Able to read between the lines of the daily press into the true nature of the "sedition" trial, indignant people in all parts of the state are showing their sympathy for the 28 defendants by sending in food and financial donations to the community diningroom set up by the Defense Committee at 919 Marquette avenue.

"I'll drive down this weekend with two sacks of potatoes and a side of beef," a Renville County farmer writes in this week. Friends in Carver County bring in food twice weekly. In the mail Friday morning came a check from the wife of a member of an AFL building trades union. The wives of two streetcar men have donated cakes and pickles.

Out of a clear sky, several Minneapolis housewives, strangers to the defendants, have brought a ham and groceries to the commissary. A railway union family has

donated bakery goods. A University professor mailed in \$5. Sympathizers in St. Louis Park have donated liberally. The most touching contribution of all has come from three members of the Federal Workers Section, persons on relief or WPA, who, from their scanty means have managed to scrape together a little food and a few coins to give to the men and women whom they look to as their proven friends. Half a dozen small businessmen have given food, dishes and utensils to the commissary.

Day by Day in Court

Session of Thursday, October 30

The session was adjourned for the day to permit defense counsel to examine the entire articles from which excerpts were to be introduced by the prosecution. The government had 60 pages of excerpts from over 100 articles in the Socialist Appeal to present as government exhibits.

Session of Friday, October 31

The most important development of the day was the introduction of many historical works of Lenin and Trotsky and pamphlets of the Socialist Workers Party by the prosecution.

Victor Anderson read into the record the words of three well-known workers songs, as further evidence of the alleged conspiracy. Bartlett, Tobin's stool pigeon, continued to give the details of alleged conversations with defendants dating back to 1934, in his attempt to link them with conspiratorial plots.

During his testimony, he recounted a conversation in which Miles Dunne prophesied that if the war ended soon, another great depression would take place and a revolutionary situation would ensue. This contradicted Bartlett's previous claim that the S.W.P. was trying to create a general strike which in turn would precipitate a revolutionary crisis.

Session of Monday, November 3

The government charged today that sale and distribution of the Communist Manifesto was a violation of the Smith Act, carrying with it a ten year jail sentence and \$10,000 fine. The 93 year old Communist Manifesto of Marx and Engels is sold in all bookstores and studied in thousands of class rooms throughout the country.

Harry A. Schweinhaut, special assistant attorney general, declared it to be illegal, alleging that it advocated the overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Testimony of two government witnesses, Thomas V. Smith and Malcolm Love of the Omaha Drivers Local 554, AFL, was a blow to prosecution charges. Smith and Love were loud in their praise of the leaders of Local 544-CIO.

Smith told how he joined the Socialist Workers Party because, "I saw the good work of Local 544. The leaders were labor minded, they helped out the smaller unions and were for the poor. So I thought that if the S.W.P. turns out people like that, it was good enough for me."

Both witnesses gave the lie to the prosecution charge that the defendants were involved in a conspiratorial plot to overthrow the government by force and violence.

Session of Tuesday, November 4

Bartlett was finally exposed to the cross examination of defense attorneys. He disclosed that for a number of years he had been a leader of the Communist Party in Minneapolis, a bitter opponent of Local 544 and the Socialist Workers Party. He told how he had joined Local 544, by virtue of the fact that he worked for Walfred Sneedburg, who had been active together with Bartlett in the Communist Party-controlled Unemployed Councils.

After Bartlett was in Local 544, he joined the Independent Truck Owners section because he "contemplated" buying a truck. Later he did buy a truck—a burnt truck which he never repaired.

Although Bartlett had been in the radical movement for nearly ten years, he testified that it was not until 1940 that he learned that the Socialist Workers Party believed in revolution and therefore quit.

Session of Wednesday November 5

Cross-examination of Bartlett continued. Answering Attorney Goldman's questions, Bartlett was forced to admit that V. R. Dunne and other members of the S.W.P. said that it was necessary for the party to win a "majority" before the workers could take power.

He was also forced to admit that the Union Defense Guard, far from possessing an "arsenal" as

charged in the indictment, used only two single shot .22 target practice rifles and two single shot .22 target pistols.

Bartlett was extremely reluctant to admit that the defendants were the leading force in organizing and improving the conditions of the Minneapolis drivers. He wasn't at all reluctant, however, in giving himself all the credit for the organization work of Warehouse Workers Local 369. He denied that anyone but James Bartlett was responsible for the organization of these workers.

Under the direct questions of Goldman, Bartlett admitted that he had never heard S.W.P. members say, nor had he read in the S.W.P. press, any statements advocating insubordination in the United States Army and Navy, as charged in the indictment.

During the questioning of FBI agent Noonan, the court refused to allow questions on the role of Daniel J. Tobin in instigating government action against the defendants.

Last witness of the day was Walter Stultz, former Omaha Local 554 official, who charged that defendant Al Russell said the only way the workers could get what they wanted was "to grab a rifle and go get it." Stultz's obvious bias towards Russell was shown when he testified under cross-examination that he had bitterly opposed and fought Russell in the Omaha drivers union.

Stultz was still on the stand (Continued on page 4)

Michigan CIO Director Hits Political Basis Of Biddle Attack on 544

Tucker P. Smith, Michigan Director of the United Retail and Wholesale Employees of America, CIO, last week expressed the deep concern of the labor movement about the prosecution of the 28 indicted leaders of Local 544-CIO and the Socialist Workers Party.

Brother Smith, in a letter to the Civil Rights Defense Committee, called upon all CIO members to support the 28 defendants.

Smith's letter to the Civil Rights Defense Committee follows:

Civil Rights Defense Committee

160 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Dear Mr. Farrell:

Our people who are informed on the current prosecution of the leaders of the CIO Local 544 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, are deeply concerned over this governmental interference with labor's rights. We have studied the proceedings and are convinced that the prosecutions are being conducted on a "political basis."

We cannot find in the records of the situation any evidence to warrant the Federal Government "making an example" of these brothers.

We feel that all CIO members should support Local 544 in demanding that the cases be dropped. If track drivers in Minneapolis prefer the CIO to the AFL, then AFL "big wigs" should not be allowed to use governmental machinery to persecute the leaders of the CIO local union in an effort to force these people back into the AFL. We cannot believe that anyone seriously believes that these local union leaders are a "menace" to the United States.

Fraternally yours,
TUCKER P. SMITH, Michigan Director

Testimony of Prosecution Witnesses Aids Defense

Former Officers of Omaha Drivers Union Praise Union Work of Defendants

Below are excerpts from the court transcript of Monday afternoon covering the testimony of Tom Smith and Malcolm Love, former officers of the Omaha Drivers Union Local 554, brought here by the government to testify in the "sedition" trial:

THOMAS V. SMITH
A witness called on behalf of the government, having first duly sworn, testified as follows:
CROSS EXAMINATION:

QUESTIONING BY MR. GOLDMAN:

Q. When did you first meet Farrell Dobbs?

A. The first time I met Farrell Dobbs was in January, 1938, in St. Paul, Minnesota, at the Area Committee Meeting.

Q. And what was the purpose of that organization?

A. To organize the over-the-road truck drivers.

Q. And how many were present at that meeting?

A. I would say that—well, offhanded, I would say there were around 250. The hall was full. I can't say for sure.

Q. And all of these men were truck drivers?

A. They were officers of teamsters' unions of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and also truck drivers.

Q. And was Farrell the Chairman of the meeting?

A. No, if I recall right, Farrell was secretary of that meeting and I believe one of the Dunne boys was Chairman.

Q. And do you remember if Farrell or any of the Dunne Brothers spoke at that meeting?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. What did Farrell say?

A. As far as I remember, the meeting was started and the International office had their International men in there to see what was going on. The meeting was started and it was stated—I think Farrell stated why the meeting was called. It was to help the

One Union Man to Another

Q. And did you have any conversations with him then?

A. I did.

Q. And what was said in those conversations?

A. Well, it was just a line of talk of one union man to another, after we was in meetings.

Q. Well, when did Farrell come to Omaha for the first time?

A. I think the first meeting that Farrell ever attended in Omaha was when we went into negotiations with the Omaha employers for a contract.

Q. Who asked him to go there?

A. Omaha Local 554 asked him to come in, and so did the Area Committee.

Q. Were you a member of Local 554?

A. I was.

Q. Well, now, why did you ask Farrell to come to Omaha?

A. I asked Farrell to come in because he had negotiated the over-the-road contract in Chicago for the 11 States and in this contract the employers of Omaha had representatives in there that were supposed to represent their companies. Then the Omaha employers backed out and wanted to negotiate in Omaha, Nebraska, for the State of Nebraska and runs out of there.

Q. Well, why did you call on Farrell?

A. Because Farrell was secretary of the 11-State Area committee and our contract read—the 11 states.

Q. And when any contract was entered into with the employers, which included some employers outside of the State of Nebraska, you had to call in Farrell, is that it, because he was secretary of the Area Committee?

A. That is right. We not only called Farrell, we called the Area

Strikers Wanted Dobbs

Q. And from your knowledge, did you know any people who were there who were members of the Socialist Workers Party?

A. At that time?

Q. Yes?

A. I did not.

Q. They were all officers in the various locals of the International Brotherhood?

A. That is right.

Q. Did you ever hear of the Socialist Workers Party at that time?

A. Nothing much of them, no, sir.

Q. So at that time no one in the Socialist Workers Party asked you to vote for Farrell?

A. No, sir.

Q. How often did you see Farrell in Omaha?

A. During the strike, until he was taken sick and put in the hospital, he was continuously with us in there, helping.

Q. And who asked him to come to help you during that strike?

By the way, when was that strike, again?

A. From September in '38 until February in '39.

Q. '39. And who asked him to come to help you?

unions get together and protect the working class in the trucking industry.

Q. And was there any objection by anybody there to Farrell's speech?

A. There was one objector there who later it was found out—it was a misunderstanding, the objection. He was an International organizer, Peigo, I think his name is, of Milwaukee or up in there somewhere.

Q. Did you have any private conversations with Farrell at that time?

A. Private conversations?

Q. Yes, outside of the general meeting?

A. I had a conversation in a group with Farrell. I was introduced to Farrell at a restaurant in St. Paul.

Q. What did he say and what did you say at that time?

A. Well, I can't remember everything that was said. It was a set-up of organizing to help the different locals and members around the country.

Q. Well, now, when was the next time that you saw Farrell?

A. The next time I saw Farrell was in Sioux City, Iowa.

Q. How long after the first meeting was that when you saw him?

A. Correction on that. I believe this has been quite a while ago. I believe that the next time that I saw Farrell was in Indianapolis, Indiana, instead of Sioux City, Iowa.

Q. And when was that, approximately?

A. Well, that was just a matter of a few weeks after the meeting in St. Paul.

Committee and Farrell was secretary of them.

Q. Well, do you know who did most of the work for the Area Committee?

A. I do.

Q. Who?

A. Who worked for them?

Q. I mean, which member of the Area Committee did most of the work?

A. There was no question about that.

Q. Who was it?

A. Farrell Dobbs.

Q. And who appointed Farrell Dobbs to the Committee?

A. The whole committee was set up and then approved by Daniel J. Tobin, the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Q. Did the Socialist Workers Party put Farrell in there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was Daniel J. Tobin the one who appointed him?

A. Daniel J. Tobin approved and ratified the Area Committee.

Q. And how many people were there in the Area Committee?

A. I would say that at that time that area committee was set up and was elected Chairman, or Secretary—I imagine there was a couple of hundred labor officials there.

Q. And were you there?

A. I was.

Q. You were not a member of the Socialist Workers Party then?

A. No, I was not.

Q. You voted for Farrell?

A. I did.

Q. How many of the others voted for Farrell?

A. I don't recall anyone voting against him. It was unanimous.

Q. It was unanimous?

A. Yes.

previously to make the witness say things which could be interpreted as meaning that somehow or other the Socialist Workers Party, secretly, outside of the ranks of the workers, put Farrell in through some machinations and it is proper for me to show on cross examination that Farrell was there by virtue of the fact that all the men wanted him to be there. There were none of the men knew anything about the Socialist Workers Party. They elected Farrell because he was capable and because he served their interests.

MR. SCHWEINHOUT: It seems to me it hasn't anything to do with the matter of direct examination, if your Honor please. I haven't suggested, nor has he that

the men did not want Farrell Dobbs in his post of secretary there of the Committee or whatever it is. I just don't understand what that has got to do with this.

THE COURT: Well, our circuit court of appeals has held that the subject matter of the direct questioning may be properly the subject matter of cross-questioning. Now, the subject matter with reference to this item was Mr. Dobbs' connection and acquaintance and activities surrounding the preliminaries, and during the course of this Omaha strike. I think that the matters developed on direct were sufficiently broad that this is appropriate cross examination. You may answer.

Why Smith Joined SWP

Q. (By Mr. Goldman) And that strike was finally settled?

A. That is right.

Q. And Farrell Dobbs was the one who played the biggest role in settling the strike?

A. He was.

Q. After that did Farrell Dobbs come to Omaha?

A. He did.

Q. What was the purpose of his coming there?

A. Later, after that, Farrell Dobbs was made International organizer for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and he was assigned to Omaha. He moved there.

Q. Oh, he lived there.

A. Yes.

Q. For how long?

A. Well, I could not say offhand—about nine months, I imagine, something like that.

Q. And during that period did he make any speeches at the union meetings?

A. Quite a few, yes.

Q. Do you know any of the subjects that he discussed before the men?

A. Everything that Farrell Dobbs ever discussed in any meeting in front of the labor group was with or about labor.

Q. Did you ever hear Farrell advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence during those meetings?

A. I did not.

Q. Did he at any time in private conversations tell you that you should prepare to advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence?

A. No, sir.

Q. What made you join the Socialist Workers Party, Mr. Smith?

A. What made me join the Socialist Workers Party? I was an officer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters there in Omaha. I know the conditions that we had before this set-up of the 11 State Area, and conditions in Minneapolis and St. Paul. And seeing the work that Local 544 and its officers were doing, how they were helping out the smaller locals, and the entire board and

Found Real Leaders in 544

Smith told the court and jury that in 1939 he had joined the Socialist Workers Party because he saw the good work its members had done in behalf of unions, workers and poor people generally. He had felt that if the party could produce such people as V. R. Dunne, Farrell Dobbs and others, that it was good enough for him.

He testified that in Omaha, five members of the Executive Board of General Drivers Local 554 had been members of the SWP. He stated that Farrell Dobbs had played the most important role in building up the Area Committee and in the organization of many thousands of truck drivers and helpers who received large wage increases and bettered working conditions under the 11 State Area contract which was negotiated under Dobbs' leadership.

He showed that Dobbs had been called in by the Omaha union, with the OK of the Area committee and Tobin, to help the local through its 22 week strike. He stated that the Socialist Workers Party people were the best labor men he ever met and that they had brought real benefits to countless workers.

Malcolm G. Love followed Tom Smith on the witness stand as a witness for the prosecution. But Assistant Attorney General

Schweinhaut of Washington, D. C. after his fiasco with Smith, feared to question Love at any length. And Schweinhaut guessed right. On cross-examination, Love indicated that he shared Smith's admiration for the defendants.

Quislings Can't Figure It Out

Mr. Schweinhaut and Mr. Daniel J. Tobin may not be able to understand why Smith and Love took the stand and told the truth. Mr. James Bartlett and the Quislings who operate in Minneapolis on behalf of Tobin and T. T. Neal may not be able to understand Smith and Love's reasons for telling the real facts. But every member of Local 554 of Omaha who was a member under the leadership of the old Executive Board, elected by the membership, and who is now a member of Local 554 under the dictatorship of T. T. Neal understands!

These members of Local 554 could tell you that before Tobin put the local in receivership (as he did 544-AFL in Minneapolis) it was a democratic union run by and for the membership. Elections were held each year. The officers who were later removed by T. T. Neal had been elected by as much as 30 to 1 majorities over opposition candidates.

These democratically-elected officers of the local union drew no wages during the 22-week strike in 1938. Besides organizing hundreds of workers in open-shop Omaha, they beat the Businessmen's Association; the first union victory since 1904. In addition they collected thousands upon

thousands of dollars in back wages for hundreds of members who had been defrauded by unscrupulous employers for years. Chiselling on contracts by employers was almost wiped out by the Union. In one company alone, Union Transfer, the Union collected \$2,365 for 28 men whom the company had chiselled.

Awful Conditions in Omaha Local Now

In contrast with the conditions in the Union under the leadership of Farrell Dobbs, and of the Executive Board members, conditions today are pathetic in the Omaha local.

Now there are no more elections for officers in Local 554. T. T. (Bar Deal) Neal is the Tobin-appointed dictator who appoints his stooges. His chief Quisling is Loren Mack who sells his services for \$75 per week. Loren Mack had a perennial urge to become a "labor leader." He could never win an election in the Union. Today he is the boss, taking orders only from Neal, who takes orders only from Tobin.

Assistant stooge is Stanley Swaney. Swaney was steward at Union Transfer when all the chiselling was going on. He did not mention it to the Union. It was only after the staff members of the Board dug up the information themselves that the facts came into light. Today, Swaney "takes care" of Union Transfer's barn!

Checking upon the two "local" people are two men from Neal's home town, Kansas City. These gentlemen were suddenly converted into "union organizers" by a mysterious process known only unto Neal.

The handling of grievances by the union is a thing of the past in Omaha. The men are afraid to turn in complaints. Grievances

Why Dobbs Left IBT

Q. Was it you who asked to join the party?

A. Yes.

Q. You were the one who asked to join the party, is that right? You joined voluntarily?

A. I did, yes.

Q. Even though you had not read the principles of the party?

A. That is right.

Q. Do you know why Farrell Dobbs left the International Teamsters Union?

A. I do.

Q. Why? Did he ever tell you about it?

A. Yes, he did. Farrell Dobbs, as an International organizer, was sent to Kansas City, Missouri, to settle a cab drivers' strike.

THE COURT: May I inquire what part of the direct examination this cross-examination is regarding?

MR. GOLDMAN: The question of Farrell Dobbs leaving the International was asked in direct examination (by the prosecution).

THE COURT: That was not subject matter of direct, was it?

MR. GOLDMAN: I am sure— from my notes, your Honor—that how he left the Teamsters International and became Labor Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party—I am sure that that was asked on direct examination.

Love Backs Up Smith

MALCOLM G. LOVE
A witness called on behalf of the government, having first duly sworn, testified as follows:

CROSS EXAMINATION:

Q. (By Mr. Goldman) Why did you join the Socialist Workers Party, Mr. Love?

A. Did I join? Well, I will tell the party for some reason that I joined it.

Q. And after you became members of the Socialist Workers Party, was there any difference in the conduct of the affairs of the union?

A. Not at all.

Q. And did you have union meetings after that?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. And you still put up propositions to the rank and file?

A. That is right.

Q. And you held elections?

A. That is right.

Q. And there were people who were opposed to you, amongst the rank and file, were there?

A. Not so many.

Q. There were some?

A. I don't think anybody ran against us at election.

Q. I see. Did you prevent anybody from running against you?

A. No, sir.

Wage negotiations between the CIO United Auto Workers and the Ford Motor company were completed last week. Through their union Ford workers will receive wage increases of fifty-two million dollars (\$52,000,000) for the coming year. This is about \$22,000,000 more in wage raises than was estimated would result last June when Ford signed its first union contract covering production workers.

The Ford workers are now beginning to enjoy the fruits of their great strike last spring, which forced the Open Shop Ford empire to recognize the union. The CIO is more than a million dollar to the Ford workers—it is a fifty-two million dollar baby. This wage raise is a victory for the CIO and for industrial unionism, which alone has the power to organize and win victories for the nation's mass production workers.

CIO Wins \$52,000,000 More Yearly

MR. GOLDMAN: That is all.

MR. SCHWEINHOUT: That is all.

WDL Board Hits Trial, Tells Biddle

The National Executive Board of the Workers Defense League, composed of a number of leading liberals and trade union leaders, has sent a sharp letter to Attorney General Francis Biddle stating that "The Workers Defense League considers the present Federal prosecution of Minneapolis teamsters and others to be unreasonable and unjustified."

The statement further warns that the "people's freedom to organize is in serious danger if such actions can be distorted into a conspiracy to overthrow the government."

WDL Board Hits Trial, Tells Biddle

WDL Board Hits Trial, Tells Biddle

Why Dobbs Left IBT

Q. Was it you who asked to join the party?

A. Yes.

Q. You were the one who asked to join the party, is that right? You joined voluntarily?

A. I did, yes.

Q. Even though you had not read the principles of the party?

A. That is right.

Q. Do you know why Farrell Dobbs left the International Teamsters Union?

A. I do.

Q. Why? Did he ever tell you about it?

A. Yes, he did. Farrell Dobbs, as an International organizer, was sent to Kansas City, Missouri, to settle a cab drivers' strike.

THE COURT: May I inquire what part of the direct examination this cross-examination is regarding?

MR. GOLDMAN: The question of Farrell Dobbs leaving the International was asked in direct examination (by the prosecution).

THE COURT: That was not subject matter of direct, was it?

MR. GOLDMAN: I am sure— from my notes, your Honor—that how he left the Teamsters International and became Labor Secretary of the Socialist Workers Party—I am sure that that was asked on direct examination.

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Hitler Burns It, Biddle and Schweinhaut Would Outlaw It

'Communist Manifesto' is World Labor Classic

44-Page Pamphlet by Marx and Engels Astounds One Today By Its Timelessness

Among the mass of literature which the government prosecutors have introduced as evidence to prove that the 28 defendants in the Minneapolis "sedition" case sought to overthrow the government is the "Communist Manifesto," drawn up by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in 1848, and published for almost the last one hundred years by workers' groups and labor parties in practically every language used in the world.

It was on the basis of a copy of the "Communist Manifesto" purchased by FBI agent Perrin at the Minneapolis headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party that federal agents, half an hour after the purchase, raided the headquarters late in June this year.

Monday the government prosecutors charged that the "Communist Manifesto," 93-year-old classic of labor and socialist literature, is illegal and subversive. Assistant U. S. Attorney General Henry Schweinhaut, aide to Attorney General Francis Biddle, declared in court that the book advocates overthrow of the United States by force and violence and therefore violates the Smith Act of 1940. Presumably, a government victory in the trial would ban further sale, circulation and study of the "Communist Manifesto" in the United States. The pamphlet has previously been suppressed and burned, but only by fascist governments in Europe and by dictatorships in the colonies of the world.

What Is the Manifesto?

When Marx was 29, and Engels 27, they were commissioned by a workmen's association in Germany, in the year 1847, to prepare a complete and practical party program for the labor movement.

The result of their joint efforts was the "Communist Manifesto," published in German and French in 1848. The first English translation was published in London in 1890.

In the United States, the "Manifesto" was first published in English in 1872, where it appeared in "Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly." Hundreds of editions have since been published in America.

Appears in All Languages

Only the Bible has been translated into as many languages as the "Communist Manifesto." Editions have been published in Russian, Danish, Spanish, Italian, Flemish, Norwegian, Swedish, Yiddish, Lettish, Chinese, etc., etc. Just three years ago the "Manifesto" was translated in Afrikaans, the language of the natives of the Union of South Africa, and published with a preface by Leon Trotsky.

Core of 'Manifesto'

The "Manifesto," though brief, is tightly packed with the most thought-provoking ideas. It makes an imperishable impression upon the mind of any who reads it. Divided into four sections, the fundamental proposition of the "Manifesto" is expressed by Engels in the following words:

"That in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploiting and exploited, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles forms a series of evolutions in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed classes—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the bourgeoisie—without at the same time, and once for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles."

Ninety-three years have passed since the "Communist Manifesto" was first written and published. Certain secondary corrections and additions would, today, be made in the pamphlet by followers of Marx and Engels, but by and large the work is so fresh it appears to have been written but yesterday.

Where You Can Purchase The 'Manifesto' Locally

For decades the "Communist Manifesto" has been recognized as a work of genius, one of the classics of world literature, translated in all the languages of the earth. It has become required reading in social science study courses in all colleges and universities with any pretensions to high academic standards. In Minneapolis copies of the "Communist Manifesto" may be purchased at the following stores:

LABOR BOOK STORE—919 Marquette Avenue
The ten-cent edition published by International Publishers, New York City, 1932.

DAYTONS—7th and Nicollet
The 95-cent edition of "Capital, the Communist Manifesto and Other Writings by Marx," edited by Max Eastman and published by the Modern Library, as Number 202.

DONALDSONS—6th and Nicollet
Same edition as above.

POWERS—5th and Marquette
Same edition as above.

In addition, the Minneapolis Public Library and the University Library contain innumerable editions of the "Communist Manifesto," written in English, German, Lettish, Yiddish, etc.

Among public library books containing the "Communist Manifesto" are the following:

Vanguard Press edition of "Excerpts from Marx," New York, 1927.

"Readings in the History of Economic Thought," by Samuel Howard Patterson. McGraw, New York, 1932.

"Handbook of Marxism," by Emile Burns. Random House, New York, 1935.

"Clash of Political Ideas," by A. R. Chandler, 1940.

"Capital, the Communist Manifesto, and Other Writings," edited by Max Eastman. Modern Library, 1932.

Etc., etc.

two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other—bourgeoisie and proletariat."

It Analyzes Capitalism

3. The analysis of capitalism, as a specific stage in the economic development of society—that the wage-worker in modern society gets paid in wages for his labor power, the wages being equivalent to the cost of reproduction of the worker—that the difference between what the worker is entitled to, and what he actually receives in wages, is appropriated by the employer in the form of surplus value—that the small businessman and the small farmer will be ruined by capitalism—that wealth will more and more concentrate in the hands of an ever-diminishing number of property owners at one pole, with the propertyless workers growing ever more numerous at the other pole—that capitalism itself prepares the material and political conditions for the introduction of socialism on a world scale.

4. That capitalism has a tendency to lower progressively the living standards of the workers, an idea substantiated by the transformation of millions of workers into paupers right here in the United States, the world's richest nation, since 1929.

5. That under capitalism it is inevitable that there will be extensive industrial crises and depressions, unemployment, mass misery, and war.

6. That the modern state, in essence, is "but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole bourgeoisie," that is, for Big Business.

7. That "every class struggle is a political struggle," and that the workers in each country need a workers' party of their own, organized independently of the boss-controlled parties, to defend and advance the interests of the workers to come to power peacefully.

9. That the workers need their own kind of a government, a workers' dictatorship—which would be "dictatorial" only to the exploiting minority but which would for the first time give complete and genuine democracy to the majority of the people.

10. That the international development of capitalism makes it necessary that socialism be organized on a world scale.

11. That in the socialist society of the future, class distinctions will be abolished; the state machinery will wither away; there will no longer be any oppression of man by man. What will exist is a liberated society "in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."

12. That "the workmen have no fatherland"; that the workers can only achieve a fatherland by establishing their own workers' government and reorganizing society to achieve socialism.

Those, briefly put, are the leading ideas in the "Communist Manifesto." They have been defended and challenged for almost a century, studied and re-read wherever men seek a solution to the social ills of mankind.

The "Communist Manifesto" has been the foundation document of some of the greatest political movements in world history. It inspired the organization of the Social Democratic parties which were the largest parliamentary parties in Germany, Scandinavia and Finland prior to the rise of Hitler and Hitlerism. The teachings of the "Manifesto" were incorporated in the Bolshevik party of Lenin in Russia. The Socialist Party of Eugene V. Debs in the United States, acknowledged the authority of the great Marxist classic.

Unquestionably, tens of thousands of copies of the "Communist Manifesto" have been purchased and read in Minneapolis during the past fifty years, just as millions of workers, farmers, and students throughout the nation have studied this work for generations.

This is the ninety-three-year-old literary classic that the government prosecutors are today in Minneapolis trying to suppress and outlaw.

Times of war are inevitably times of reaction and repression. During the First World War, it is recorded that unionists and socialists in America were arrested for reading in public the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The second "War for Democracy" will certainly be even less progressive than President Wilson's crusade on behalf of Wall Street.

If Attorney General Biddle should actually succeed in outlawing a booklet that has circulated freely in the United States for sixty years, it will indeed be a danger signal to labor everywhere to rally in defense of civil liberties and workers' rights.

WANT THE FINEST heating from your hand-fired furnace? You know the answer—Koppers Coke.

WANT THE FINEST in automatic heating? There's a new coke stoker made by Bryant, backed by Koppers, to give you all the benefits of Koppers Coke, quick, clean, comfortable—100% automatically.

OR ADD to your present furnace the simple, inexpensive Koppers Heat Regulator. Keeps your home at the temperature you want. Saves countless trips to the basement. \$13.95 plus installation. Pays for itself!

Your Authorized Koppers Coke Dealer can tell you more about these two money-and-labor-saving conveniences.

from Koppers Complete Heating Service that fits your needs and budget

Special! A clean, economical fuel—for those whose furnace grates permit its use.

12.20 PER TON (Cash Price)

PEA SIZE (1" by 1/2")

KOPPERS COKE

Look for this genuine Koppers Coke stamp on your delivery tickets.

In the First World War

Trials of Labor During Wartime

The trial against Local 544-CIO and the Socialist Workers Party recalls the labor trials which took place during the First World War period.

Then as now, the attack on the labor movement began with trials against the most militant section of the working class. Soon, however, even the most respectable American Federation of Labor unions felt the heavy hand of wartime repressions.

Congressman from Milwaukee, and Adolph Germer, now the CIO representative to the International Wood Workers Union, were among those convicted in Chicago in 1919 and sentenced to 20-year terms for violations of special wartime reactionary laws.

Why the Wobblies Were Persecuted

The Industrial Workers of the World was the first to suffer from these persecutions. Together with the left wing of the Socialist Party, it was the most militant and active working class organization of the period. The Wobblies were carrying on a wide campaign of organization during the years of the war and received considerable support, particularly from the lumber workers, miners, and the agricultural workers of the Northwest.

Many older workers will recall especially the great Minnesota iron miners strike of 1916, led by the I. W. W.

Sixteen thousand miners struck against the miserable wages paid by the Steel Trust, the owners of the Iron Range. The strike began at the Silver Mine at Aurora and rapidly spread throughout the Mesaba, Cuyuna and Vermilion districts.

The Steel Trust immediately moved its gunmen into the territory.

Governor J. A. A. Burnquist, playing the same reactionary role then as he does today as Governor Stassen's Attorney General, called out the militia in an attempt to break the strike.

Burnquist also issued an order that there were to be no parades, demonstrations or processions of the strikers. The order was ignored by the strikers.

In desperation, the bosses ordered, their gunmen to start a reign of terror. John Alar, a Finnish worker in Eveleth, was killed while sitting on the porch of his home with his young child in his arms.

Three workers were arrested and convicted on a framed-up second degree murder charge and received sentences of 5-20 years.

In spite of all the repressions, however, the workers withstood the assault of the Steel Trust and won many of their demands.

Editor Who Fought Tobin Gains Support

DUBUQUE, IOWA — Several weeks ago Roland White, editor of the Dubuque LEADER, official labor paper, was removed by the board of directors for printing the truth about Tobin's ruthless dictatorship over the Dubuque motor transport drivers. Editor



White told how Tobin's agents had boasted of the support given them by the bosses; how the union elections were reversed by Tobin's receiver; how the drivers revolted and joined the CIO.

Last Monday night the stockholders of the LEADER met and instructed the paper's board of directors to restore Roland White as editor. It is not yet known whether White will return to his former post.

Card of Thanks

To Local 544-CIO:

We wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the kind expression of your sympathy.

Owen Oakes and Family

Office Furniture

Files - Safes - Store Fixtures

Immense Stocks - New and Used

WE BUY - SELL - RENT - EXCHANGE

JACOBSON FURNITURE EXCHANGE

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SAFER RIDING

If you want to get to your destination with the minimum of danger, cost, and worry, take a Street Car or Bus.

You'll find, like thousands of former "drivers," that "The Sensible Way" pays dividends in greater comfort and savings.



ship book or song book became pretext enough for an arrest. Even the spittoons in the I. W. W. halls were seized.

Thousands of workers were arrested. Hundreds of them were held in jail for over a year before their cases came to trial.

The basis for the arrests and the subsequent trials usually was alleged violation of wartime espionage laws.

A Wartime Industry: Anti-Labor Frameups

In 1918, the persecution of the I. W. W. reached a new height with three mass trials—in Chicago, Kansas City and Sacramento.

Prior to, and during the trials, the boss class did everything possible to blacken the name of the I. W. W. As George Creel, Federal Director of Public Opinion during the First World War, cynically said later: "Just as every untoward incident was credited to the German spy system, so was every disorder, every manifestation of unrest ascribed either to the I. W. W. or the Bolsheviks."

Determined efforts were made by the bosses to break the spirit of the imprisoned Wobblies. Those in the Sacramento jail were exposed to Spanish influenza, which was sweeping the city at the time. Several of them died as the result of lack of medical attention. During the trial itself, the judge, the prosecutors, guards, policemen and audience were all provided with masks as flu preventatives. But no masks were provided for the defendants.

As a result of the inhuman treatment received by the Wobblies in the Kansas jails, two went insane, one of them committing suicide.

(Next week, the story of the Chicago trial.)

First of a Series...

This article, and those that will follow in the series, will describe the attack on the labor movement in the First World War. The story of the shameful mass trials of workers in 1918 and 1919 will be retold.

The present trial against Local 544 and the Socialist Workers Party recalls those famous trials which marked the beginning of the Open Shop drive against the entire labor movement.

The boss press, and most of the textbooks used in the nation's schools, fail to relate this very important phase of American history. Only the labor press can afford to tell the truth, to give the whole story of the methods used by the bosses during and after the First World War to attack and weaken the labor movement.

The name of Attorney General Mitchell Palmer, who lent himself to the bosses' schemes, has become odious in American history. The new Attorney General, Francis Biddle, bids fair to follow in Palmer's footsteps.

Dr. Rockwell to Sue Stassen's Education Board

The case of Dr. Rockwell, former liberal state commissioner ousted by the Stassen-controlled state board of education, revived with a bang this week when Rockwell returned to the Twin Cities to confer with his attorney, verify a petition and prepare to file for a writ of certiorari providing for a court review of the odious conduct of the majority of the state board of education.

"I intend to fight the board's decision to the finish," Dr. Rockwell announced. The American Federation of Teachers, considering the case of paramount importance to educational freedom, is providing both material and moral support in the decision to appeal the case.

Dr. Rockwell is at present engaged in special work for the U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The writ of certiorari will be filed either in Ramsey county district court, where Local 544-CIO's writ against the Blair decision will be heard November 29th, or with the state supreme court. Governor Harold Stassen thus confronts a double-barreled attack on the anti-labor actions of his henchmen.

Save Here ... and Profit

AT Twin City Federal Savings Current Return

account earns a good return, and is INSURED, up to \$5,000, by an instrumentality of the United States Government.

Twin City Federal Savings & Loan Association

Corner Eighth and Marquette

Resources Over \$15,250,000

Resources Over \$15,250,000

YOU Can Help The Defendants

The twenty-eight men and women who go on trial next Monday morning in the federal courtroom in Minneapolis are front-line fighters in the cause of union rights and civil liberties in this nation.

They merit the whole-hearted and generous moral and material support of every progressive organization and individual genuinely concerned with maintaining our democratic and constitutional rights.

Their fight against the prosecution must be won. That is why the CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE has been organized. Chairman of the Committee is James T. Farrell. Vice chairman is John Dos Passos. Secretary is George Novack. Scores of outstanding laborites, educators, civil liberty defenders, liberals have joined the national board of the CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

The government prosecution has been denounced by the CIO, Labor's Non-Partisan League, the United Auto Workers, the American Civil Liberties Union, THE NATION, THE NEW REPUBLIC, etc.

The CIVIL RIGHTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE needs \$7,500 immediately to defray the heavy costs of fighting this case. Aid the 28 defendants by contributing promptly and generously to their Defense Fund. Mail all donations to the

Civil Rights Defense Committee

c-o Industrial Organizer, 1328 Second St. N. Minneapolis, Minnesota

A receipt will be mailed you from the Industrial Organizer and from the national office of the Civil Rights Defense Committee.

Attorney Goldman For the Defense



—Minneapolis Daily Times Photo

1. "... It is absurd!"



—Minneapolis Daily Times Photo

2. "... Now Mr. Witness"



—Minneapolis Daily Times Photo

3. Preparing to trap the witness



—Minneapolis Daily Times Photo

4. "We shall continue to struggle..."

Without free speech, no discovery of truth is useful. . . . Better a thousand-fold abuse of free speech than its denial. The abuse dies in a day, but the denial slays the life of the people and entombs the hope of the race.—CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

For every social wrong there must be a remedy. But the remedy can be nothing less than the abolition of the wrong. — HENRY GEORGE.

I HAVE THE following for sale, must sell at once: '36 Dodge coupe, very good, '42 license, \$265; '30 Dodge sedan, good running order, '42 license, \$55 cash; '29 Dodge sedan, very good condition, '42 license, \$55 cash; '30 Chevrolet coupe, good motor, '42 license, \$55; '33 Ford panel truck, good condition, '42 license, \$55; good 2-wheel trailer, 21 inch tires, ball hitch, \$17.50. 4617 Girard Ave. N., HY. 0937.

Tobin Renews Raids on Brewers

After many of the delegates to the Seattle AFL convention had already departed for their homes, AFL Teamster Dictator Tobin shoved through a resolution to reaffirm the suspension order against the Brewery Workers Union, one of the oldest industrial unions in the nation.

During the convention Tobin demanded "complete surrender" from the Brewery Workers, insisting that he should be permitted to split that organization and take over the drivers.

"You may oust the brewery workers, but there are many other organizations here in the AFL that are not satisfied with the treatment accorded us," spokesmen of the Brewery Workers told Tobin after the applause for their position against the Teamsters' president indicated they had a substantial number of delegates behind them even though Tobin controlled the voting strength.

It is believed that negotiations for the entrance of the Brewery Workers International into the CIO have already gotten under way.

Tobin Launches Raid

Tobin, who admits he is "greater than any Secretary of Labor," has instructed his agents throughout the country to redouble immediately the AFL Teamsters' craft union raids upon the Brewery Workers.

Last Monday in Minneapolis Raw Deal Neal called a special meeting of brewery drivers "to discuss your affiliation with the AFL Teamsters."

Counting the Quislings and hopheads, only twenty persons showed up at 257 Plymouth avenue for the meeting.

Day by Day In Court

(Continued from page 1)

when the session adjourned.

Most of the day was occupied with the testimony of Roy Wienecke, who became an organizer for Tobin after 544 affiliated with the CIO.

Wienecke's testimony was contradicted in many points, by statements he had made in a sworn affidavit last June, 1941, and introduced into the record by defense counsel.

On the stand, Wienecke stated he had been a member of the S.W.P. for two years and had attended a dozen meetings. In the affidavit, he stated that he had been in the S.W.P. for 7-8 months and had attended only three or four meetings.

He testified that he joined the S.W.P. because defendant Jake Cooper had told him it was the only way he could get ahead in Local 544. Under cross-examination, he admitted that Jake Cooper did not hold any office in the union, even though he was allegedly an S.W.P. member.

Wienecke could remember no political discussions with party members and testified that he had read nothing of the party literature except for a few issues of the Socialist Appeal.

Other witnesses were Walter Stultz, who under cross-examination stated that Al Russell had played a prominent part in the building of Omaha Teamsters' Local 554, AFL, and Franklin Page, a University of Minnesota student who testified to the contents of a speech delivered by Grace Carlson on the University campus.

Card of Thanks

To Local 544-CIO:
We wish to acknowledge with sincere thanks the kind expression of your sympathy.

MRS. CLARA DUNNE
AND FAMILY

Railroad Profits Up 512%

The war-swollen profits of the Class I railroads of the United States, AFTER all deductions for taxes, amounted to \$358,582,763 in the first nine months of this year, compared with \$58,598,060 in the same period of 1940, the N. Y. Times reported October 30th.

The huge profits represent an INCREASE OF 512 PER CENT over 1940.

These are the same railroads who are resisting furiously the demand of the railroad unions for a meager 30 per cent increase in wages.

The railroad owners, the banking trust, get 512 per cent profits. The workers who produce those profits are denied even a 30 per cent increase in wages.

President Roosevelt's fact-finding board in the dispute between the rail workers and rail management will make its report this week.

The FBI agents who come to the courtroom in numbers—some to testify to the raids on headquarters of the Socialist Workers Party last June—are mostly quite young. They look the type that has read too many Dan Dunn cartoon strips. If they weren't FBI cops, most of them would unquestionably make good haberdashery clerks in some small or medium-sized town.

It is a common occurrence for union men to drop into the courtroom to try to learn what this "sedition" business is all about—and then, after listening to what goes on, to press contributions into the hands of the defendants.

As labor's interest in the trial grows more keen, the flow of subscriptions into the INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZER office grows stronger. For example, in Tuesday morning's mail, seventeen subs came in; most of them were for the Special Subscription Offer of three months for 50c.

From clippings sent in by friends from all parts of the nation, the trial is being well

covered. The N. Y. Times has carried several lengthy articles on the spectacle in Judge Joyce's courtroom. The Chicago Tribune has daily articles. Most magazines with any pretensions to liberalism have either printed or are preparing to publish articles on the trial.

The courtroom quickly fills up in the morning. By 10:30 most of the seats are occupied.

From Bartlett's testimony, it appears that no sooner had the Committee of 99 been formed than its leaders ran to the FBI for aid against the leadership of Local 544. The Tobin Quislings had to go somewhere outside the union for support—they had no support, certainly, from the militant rank-and-file that year after year has re-elected the union leadership to office.

Overheard in the corridor outside the courtroom: A Deputy Marshall asking an FBI agent whether he had been converted yet.

Whenever Bartlett can't

Why Is 'Review' Silent?

(Continued from page 1)

quiet now, they will make their peace with the AFL Executive Council.

The truth of the matter is that silence will not avail Cramer, Roy Wier and their associates. Tobin will next demand of them that they endorse what Tobin is doing: sending his stool-pigeons to testify for the prosecution against the Local 544-CIO leaders on trial. Tobin will demand that Cramer and Wier work hand-in-glove with the FBI against militant unionists everywhere. This is the price of peace with Tobin—to become like Tobin.

Thus silence will not save the AFL local unionists from a battle with Tobin. The silence will, however, brand the AFL local union leaders as silent partners in this vile Tobin-FBI assault upon the rights of the labor movement.

Silence lends consent to the prosecution. If the "Labor Review" remains silent it will bring eternal disgrace upon the AFL movement of Minneapolis. Every AFL trade unionist of this city has a simple moral duty: to help defend the 28.

The Railway Labor Act

In the "sedition" trial in Minneapolis, one of the charges hurled by the prosecution against the defendants is that they don't believe in arbitration of the workers' demands. To believe the government prosecutors, it is a crime to warn the unions that the workers get the dirty end of the stick every time through arbitration, that they compromise their demands.

Behind the prosecution's charge is seen the determination of the Roosevelt administration, acting for the bosses, to force compulsory arbitration of all labor's demands. Especially does Roosevelt want to extend the straitjacket of the reactionary Railway Labor Disputes Act to cover all labor.

Way last spring the nation's railway workers voted overwhelmingly in a nationwide referendum to strike if their demand for a 30 per cent wage increase was not met. For six months now they have been marking time, tied hand and foot by the Railway Labor Act. In the meantime, soaring prices have almost wiped out what gains they would make through the 30 per cent wage increase which they demand and which they merit.

Wednesday the "fact-finding board" appointed by President Roosevelt finally made public its recommendation to those involved in the dispute. Roosevelt's board has recommended that the 300,000 members of the Big Five operating brotherhoods be satisfied with a scant 7½ per cent wage increase. The 900,000 members of the fourteen non-operating crafts are asked to accept a 13½ per cent increase.

LAST THURSDAY THE NEW YORK TIMES REPORTED THAT THE NET PROFITS OF THE CLASS I RAILROADS IN THE NATION AVERAGED 512 PER CENT HIGHER THE FIRST NINE MONTHS OF THIS YEAR OVER THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Profits of the railroads are up 512 per cent. The railroad workers, underpaid for years, modestly ask 30 per cent wage increases. Roosevelt's board would urge them to accept a fraction of their demand. The very day the "fact-finding board" made public its boss-inspired recommendation, Roosevelt sent out a feeler from Washington proposing a 15 per cent wage tax on all workers!

Yes, the defendants in the Minneapolis courtroom are firmly opposed to the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes. And over one million workers on the nation's railroads could tell the federal government in no uncertain terms what THEY think of arbitration of their demands through the Railway Labor Act.

Industrial Organizer

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FLASHES from the Courtroom

From Day to Day in the Minneapolis "Sedition" Trial

think of anyone else to accuse in answer to the prosecution questions, he always comes back to his old standby: Vincent Ray Dunne.

After a day of this Monday, two visitors to the courtroom were commenting on the day's testimony.

"Who killed Cock Robin?" asked one.

"V. R. Dunne," replied the other.

"Pussy's in the well, who put her in?" asked the first.

"V. R. Dunne," was the laughing reply.

Bartlett testified that Miles Dunne once stated that at the end of this world war, there would be another great depression, with revolutionary developments in many countries.

A number of spectators in the audience were seen to nod their heads solemnly in agreement with the prophecy.

A poll of the defendants reveals that their favorite motion picture is "The Inform-er."

Tom Smith of Omaha testified he joined the Socialist Workers Party of his own volition, because "I saw the good work of Local 544. The leaders were labor-minded, they helped out the smaller locals and were for the poor. So I thought that if the SWP turns out people like that, it was good enough for me."

Smith told the story of why Farrell Dobbs resigned his post as International Organizer for Tobin. He told how Dobbs, while assigned to Kansas City by the AFL Teamsters, did everything possible to settle a dispute involving the cab drivers in that city. Tobin's office kept ordering him to settle the dispute on whatever terms the bosses would give—that is, to sell out the demands of the men.

Dobbs told Smith that before he would be a rubber stamp for Tobin, he would resign—and he did resign.

Smith ended the story by explaining that after Dobbs had quit, the Tobin agent in Kansas City signed the "worst cab drivers' contract in the whole area."

Two government exhibits supposed to bolster Biddle's charge of "sedition" are copies of a ticket to a New Year's party and a souvenir program of a banquet.

The defendants are getting some wonderful meals at their community dining room at 919 Marquette. Since the trial started, the defendants have averaged a gain in weight of 2½ pounds.

Even Bartlett didn't dare to deny that 544 was a model democratic union. Under cross-examination he testified that any member who disagreed with the leadership could and did take the floor. He admitted that opposition candidates were free to run for office, and did run for office.

The prosecution seems to fear any mention of Tobin's name in the testimony. Obviously, neither Tobin nor Biddle nor the prosecuting lawyers want the truth to be brought out about Tobin's role in initiating the prosecution.

Carlos Hudson's wife gave birth to a baby girl Saturday morning. Too bad the event couldn't have taken place a little earlier. Attorney General Biddle could have added another conspirator to his list.

People in the Twin Cities who want to learn more about the trial and its background will have two excellent opportunities to do so in the near future.

Next Thursday evening Roger Baldwin, longtime defender of constitutional rights and general secretary of the American Civil Liberties Union, will speak at a meeting at the Curtis Hotel under the sponsorship of the Workers Defense League.

The following Monday evening, November 17th, the Civil Rights Defense Committee and the Workers Defense League will sponsor a meeting especially for members of organized labor, AFL and CIO. Speakers will include Farrell Dobbs, Mark Smith (national press relations official for the Civil Rights Defense Committee), David Shama and Carlos Hudson. Chairman will be Arthur Sternberg of the Workers Defense Committee. The meeting will be held at 8 p. m. in the Pioneer Hall, Lumber Exchange building, Fifth and Hennepin. Admission is free.

"There is no question about it. Farrell Dobbs did most of the work for the 11-State Area Committee," Tom Smith testified.

Tobin has always retched at having to swallow that truth.

Anderson is not too familiar with the ideas for which the defendants stand. Tuesday he started reading excerpts from one of the government's exhibits to the jury. After several minutes one of the jurors couldn't stand it any longer and spoke out, reminding the judge that Anderson had already read the identical excerpts several days previously.

Part of the government's "proof" that a conspiracy existed was the fact that three traditional working class songs were sung at a Socialist Workers Party banquet. District Attorney Anderson read the words of the songs to the jury. If the singing of "Solidarity," "The Workers' Song," and the "International," is to be considered evidence of participation in a conspiracy, the government ought to begin immediate construction of a thousand new jails to house all the workers who have sung these songs on picket lines and in union halls.

Even with Victor Anderson reading them, the songs still sounded pretty good. Some of the defendants wanted to sing the songs to the jury to show them how it really sounds.

When Anderson came to that part of the "Workers' Song" which reads, "When cowards flinch and traitors sneer," Bartlett, the prosecution's star stool pigeon, tried to look the other way.

With a dramatic flourish, Anderson introduced another bit of evidence which he seemed sure would clinch the proof of the conspiracy.

This was a group picture of defendant Harry DeBoer and his wife, Leon Trotsky, and Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett.

Defense counsel rejoined that practically all the 5,000 people who visited Trotsky while he was in Mexico had photographs taken of themselves with Trotsky.

Nevertheless, Anderson solemnly passed the picture around to the jury and urged the jurors to study it carefully.

If everything Bartlett said was true, S.W.P. members did nothing in the past three years but button-hole Bartlett and tell him how very, very revolutionary the Socialist Workers Party was.

Follow the Trial Through The Industrial Organizer

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